WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1876.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR. There can be no question that our chances of success in the present campaign are greater than they have ever been since the close of the war, in fact it is about the first time that we really have had even the ghost of a chauce

In 1868, though our candidate was one of the ablest statesman and one of the purest men of any age. Horatio Seymour, yet the overwhelming popularity of General Grant at that time could not be successfully overcome by any opposition. He was the idol of the Northern people, and all the elements of success so centered upon him that his election was a foregone conclusion The battle really was lost before the fight began. When we accepted Horace Greeley as our candidate in 1872, we accepted at the same time inevitable defeat. It could not be otherwise in the nature of things. While we cordially admitted the goodness of heart and the massive intellect of th foremost journalist of the age, yet his whole career had been one of violent antagonism to the principles of our party. It was asking too much of the Democratic element of the North to recognize as their leader one of the founders of the Republican party and the high priest of a protective tariff. And so the election was permitted to go by default. With the South the case was somewhat different. Our object was to convince the North that we were honestly ready and willing to re-enter the Union and therein to lay the foundation for success in this campaign.

But there will be no default in the present campaign. Our leaders are the exponents of the old time doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson. They the true Democratic-Conservative policy of the country, and the issue is distinctly and sharply made between radicalism on one side and conservatism on the other, between a return to honesty and purity in administering the govand the continuance of the system of fraud and corruption. Who can doubt the result with ie and under such leaders have? We cannot fail if ourselves and to the With concert of action, with work and a determination never to relax exertion until the elecour triumph will be the in our history, and we then with truth and with exultant pride to that national motto which has been for so many years obscured by tyranny and oppression, E Pluribus Unum, for we will then be a redeemed, a united people, one and indivisible, from the Atlantic to the

Is not the prize worth the labor to attain it, and did ever a have, both in our State and elections? Our standard bearer has struck the key note of the campaign. It is to be aggressive, to ask no favors, to shrink from no rejustice on their side we certainly have it now. We have but to do our duty and all will be well. We cannot believe that our people

charge the duties they impose.

SETTLE AND THE KIRKE WAR. HEAR WHAT HOLDEN SAID. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Executive Department,

Raleigh, August 17th, 1870. To the President of the United States: SIR: The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, sustained by his Associate Justices, has decided that I hold all suspected persons in such This I have done.

But the District Judge, Brooks, relying on the fourteenth amendment and the acts of Congress of 1867, page 385, chapter 28, has issued a writ of habeas corpus, cammanding the officer Kirk to produce before him the bodies of certain prisoners detained

I deny his right thus to interfere with the local laws in murder cases. laws, and under the decision of our Supreme Court Judges who have ju- man to his feet and Morton "veherisdiction of the whole matter, and it | mently" to his crutches, but neither is not known to Judge Brooks in what took anything by his motion. Logan him in the exuberance of their affection manner or by what tribunal the pri- too, made a pass at him, but in vain. they elevate to high position and thus The officer will be directed to reply

under my order, and that he refuses to obey the writ. If the marshal shall then call on the possc comitatus there may be conflict, but if he should shall be used to take prisoners out of my hands. It is my purpose to detain the pri-

States under your orders, shall de-An early answer is respectfully re-W. W. HOLDEN, quested.

Governor. True copy:

J. B. NEATHERY, SEAL. Private Secretary.

HEAR WHAT PEARSON SAID.

At the conclusion of his opinion in the case ex parte Kerr and others. page 820, vol. 64, North Carolina Reports, Chief Justice Pearson says: "It is gratifying to be able to say that the other Justices have been in nureserved conference with me, and that all concur in these Habeas Corpus proceedings."

WHO WERE JUSTICES. [From N. C. Reports, Vol. 64, Page III.] JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT. Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice.

Edwin G. Reade. William B. Rodman. Robert P. Dick. THOMAS SETTLE.

Among the many political speculations concerning future events now afloat in Washington is the one that predicts that "Horatio Seymour will be renominated for Governor, and that he will accept the nomination. If he does the Democrats count un-November."

HOW TO SAVE MOSEY! The second article of the Constitution relates directly to the Legislature and is affected by only two of the amendments, as the others that concern it serve only to strike out dead matter about elections already past and gone -that is to say those that occurred in

The first change requires the Legislature to meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January, next after the election, instead of the third Monday in November as heretofore. The reasons for this are obvious to any one familiar with the course of Legislative bodies whose sessions cover the Christmas holidays and New Year following. Both business and pleasure make almost every man desire to be at home from Christmas to New Year. So generally is this true that with the increased facilities for travel, offered by the many railroads in operation. the public service has suffered. If the amendments be ratified the members of the Legislature will be able to remain at home during the busy time before and after New Year and then with minds free from care about private matters can go to Raleigh and attend to public affairs. The amendment plainly tends to the prompt and intelligent and economical dispatch of public business.

The other change in the second artiticle relates to the per diem and mileage of members of the Legislature. It fixes the pay of members at four dollars a day and ten cents per mile of travel by the nearest route, but members cannot draw pay for longer than sixty days for a regular session and twenty days for a special session. The ordinance proposing the amendment was adopted by a vote of 83 yeas to 27 nays. No Democrat voted against it. while 27 Itadicals opposed it-precisely as many as favored it.

It will be well to consider for a ment how much money this single amendment will save the State.

The Legislature of 1868-'69 cost per diem \$176.120.

Special session of 1868-'69 cost in per diem \$65,000. The Legislature of 1869.'76 cost in

per diem \$159,460. The Legislature of 1870-'71 cost in per diem \$97,750.

The Legislature of 1871-'72 cost in The Legislature of 1872-'73 cost in

The Legislature of 1873-'74 cost in

per diem \$61,200. The Legislature of 1874-'75 cost in per diem \$85,000.

If the amendments be ratified no regular session of the Legislature can hereafter cost more than \$41,000, and no special session can cost more than \$14,000, for per diem for its members. This is certainly a good start. The saving in this one amendment alone in one single year, compared with the average cost of Legislatures since the adoption of the Constitution, will very nearly, if not quite, pay the cost of the convention twice over. The average cost of regular sessions of the Legislasure since the imposition of the Canby Constitution has been over \$101,000 for per diem alone for each session; but if the amendments be ratified that cost cannot possibly be more than \$41,000. In other words, the money saved by this change, that is to say over \$60,000, in the first session alone, will pay for the entire second session and half tle third session after the ratification of the amendments. Is this money worth saving to our impoverished peo will be found unequal to the exigencies | ple? We think so and we believe they of the occasion, or unwilling to dis- think so too. The only special session of the Legislature that has been held since 1868 lasted 55 days and cost \$65,-000 inper diem to its members. If the

sion can ever cost more than \$14,000 Is all this money worth saving, we again ask to our people, who, let them work as hard as they may, still find it have a right to declare counties in a almost, and many of them altogether the look-out continually for fit objects state of insurrection, and to arrest and impossible, to make enough to feed and clothe their wives and little ones

> By all means then let the amends ments be ratified.

SENATOR MERRIMON

On Tuesday last in the United States Senate, Judge MERRIMON made a speech about the corruption of the party in power, that stirred things up generally on the Radical side. It brought Sherto the writ that he holds the prisoners from Minnesota the Congressional Re- the pyramid ! cord says, tried his hand, but it was

be for you to say whether the troops that paper upon Senator MERRIMON, his speech must have produced about the same effect in the prosy Senate. soners, unless the army of the United that the explosion of a bomb shell would in a sleeping camp. Good for Senator Merrimon!

HISTORY OF RANDOLPH COUNTY BY DR. CRAVEN. Dr. Craven at the request of Commissioners of Randolph county has consented to write its history and we are glad to hear it for we know the work will be well done. To facilitate truly of the difference between radical his labors he wants to know immedi- profession, and radical practice, as ately where the first settlements were made, by whom and when; when and where the first churches were built; the first mills, and all similar matters of interest. He also wants files of the Southern Citizen and any other means of information. We shall confidently expect a good full history and the open letter to Judge Settle that an exceedingly interesting one too.

There has been some talk about nominating Carl Schurz as the Republican candidate for Congress in the first district of Missouri. Thereupon the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the ing impression, the writer of that leading Republican paper of the State, exclaims that Mr. Schurz "must do penance for recent shortcomings before he can hope to be honored again with a position of trust to the

Republican party." Is the editor of the Democrat preparing to run for Congress? He is doubtedly upon carrying New York in now "doing penance for recent short- tion, it conveyed more than was incomings" in the Missouri penitentiary ! | tended.

THIS THUS?

It has been the boast of the Repub ican party since its organization, that t was not only the party of grand moral ideas, that it not only desired the greatest good to the greatest number, but that it literally overflowed with the milk of Luman kindness and Christian sympathy for all mankind, more particularly for those who were apparently oppressed and trodden down. Now the practice of this virtue would be highly commendable if to it were added that other one of equal mportance, sincerity; and if also there were no distinctions drawn, and no differences made between different peoples. A kindly, generous feeling towards our fellow man, and a tangible expression of that feeling in a way that may be felt, is worthy of all praise, and gives one a better opinion of human nature, but to be sincere it should be universal and not distributed for the benefit of the few to the great injustice of the many. Let us see if there is not a slight difference between the professions of the Radical party and their general practice in this, the proudest feather, as they claim, in their political cap.

No one who reads history will fail to admit that the Indians of the North American continent have been more cruelly treated by the whites than any people in the world. They were the original owners of the soil, and from the advent of the "May Flower" with the Pilgrim Fathers, who we told emigrated to this country so that they might worship God in peace. until the present time, a system of fraud and deception, of robbery and murder have been unceasingly practiced upon them. Admit that they were and still are savages, and such as are left of them cruel and treacherous, yet surely they were entitled to some consideration, some little protection of property and of life from the best government in the world, so-called. Have they ever had an approximation even of scant instice done them, much less generous treatment? Treaties have been made with them time and again, and made but to be broken; they have been driven foot by foot towards the setting sun, and their lands wrested from them by the insatiable greediness of the whites. Chested on all sides, subjected to most cruel treatment, only by individuals but by that government to which they looked in vain for protection, is it any wonder that the fierce passions of their savage .nature should break through all restraints and urge them to deeds of violence at

which humanity shudders? We are far from attempting to excuse the atrocities of the Indians, we only say that the civilized and Christian whites should have set them a better example. If this had been done, had they received proper treatment from our people and government we would not now be compelled to mourn the fate of the gallant Custer

Now we are curious to know why it is that the Radical party, with its professed sympathy for suffering humanity, has never yet been able to discover any wrong done to the poor Indian, nor has it ever, as far as we have been able to ascertain, given them even a kind word. Can it be on account of their color, that they ap proximate too closely to the white and are we to understand that the talismanic key which will open all the floodgates of radical sympathy and radical affection must always be dyed in the wool? The Indians presented a fine opportunity for the display of that philanthrophy which the Radical party so falsely arrogates to itself. An unfortunate people, driven from pillar to post, cheated at every turn, robbed amendments be ratified no special seaand murdered, appeals to the generous sympathies of human nature, of radical human nature particularly, for it is their boast that they alone possess a superfluity of that article and are on upon which to expand it, but appeals in vain. The poor Indian happens not to be a negro, consequently he is neither a man nor a brother. It matters not that he was born free and the other a slave, so much the worse for him, he would have fared better had he been a bondsman; it matters not that to populous States and mighty rivers. he could never be made a voter, and that was enough to seal forever the fountains of radical sympathy. Their

When the white man emigrated to this country we found the Indian here | effective by the charming manner in Judging from the brief report in the free as the wind that whistled through call first on the Federal troops it will Republican, and from the assaults of the forests which he called his own, the negro was brought here a slave and a slave he remained for a century. The one has been driven from the lands he occupied and the flat has gone forth for his utter extirpation, and not one word of sympathy is breathed by radical press or radical orators: the other is elevated to a position that a few years since the wildest imagination had never conceived. Radical affection bubbled up for the slave, who happened to be black, but had never a throb for the the meeting of the Court as early as I free, who was unfortunately red-the one could be made a voter, the other

> member of the Convention of 1865.'66 protesting against the reflection upon the minority of that body contained in appeared in these columns a few days

could not, A wonderful exhibition

We speak from knowledge, when we say that while the fact, that no reply was made, created a last letter was conscious of no purpose to reflect upon the courage or the patriotism of the minority of the Convention, nor was he aware that his language until his attention was called to it by the letter published elsewhere. If the language used conveyed such a reflecWHAT A GOVERNMENT.

"When the annals of this Republic show the disgrace and censure of a Vice-President; a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his rulings as a presiding officer; three Senators profiting secretly by their votes as law-makers; five chairmen of the leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in jobbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts; a late Attorney-General misappropriating public funds; a Secretary of the Navy enriched or enriching friends, by percentages levied off the profits of contractors with his department; an Embassador to England censured for a dishonorable speculation; the President's Private Secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and misde meanors,-the demonstration is complete, that the first step in Reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infect the body politic, and lest by making no change of men or parties we get no change of measures and no real Reform."

And so say we all !

IN A NUTSHELL. The Mobile Register says: The military divisions of the South have been consolidated so that the galiant banditti general, Phil Sheridan, commands the Southern States. General Terry is sent with a column of 1,500 troops, and General Crook with 1,700, to fight 5,000 of the most warlike Indians on the continent, while 3,500 troops are stationed in Texas, and 3,500 in other Southern States, to protect Republican majorities. Among the number are two colored regiments, whose lives are too precious for Indian warfare. During the stormy Convention of revolvers, bowie knives and Republicans Louisiana last week, word was sent from Washington that if Warmoth was nominated for Governor the government would not furnish troops to conluct the campaign with bullets. Marshal Packard was nominated for Governor. This chivalrous member of the Grant gang has said: "We don't want any white troops in Louisiana, They affiliate with the people too soon, and we can't use them. We want the colored regiments to intimidate the niggers and prevent them from joining Democratic organizations.

The New York Express prints the following as the platform upon which he is on the verge of impeachment. Mr. Hayes is asking the people to elect

Usurpation in Louisiana. The Credit Mobilier iniquity. The Freed nan's Savings Bank

The navy yard frauds. The secret service swindle. The Black Friday operations. The postoffice straw bids. The Emma mine disgrace. The Belknap post-tradership. The "Boss" Shepherd villainies. The safe robbery conspiracy.

The Indian ring robberies. The San Domingo job. The Venezuelan conspiracy. Attorney General Williams' landan-Belknap's soldiers' gravestones.

The Babcock revelations. The Bristow and Jewell removals. The Robeson irregularities. The removal of Henderson and Dyer

The removal of Yarvan and Pratt of Washington -and the expenditure of \$35,000,000 in the fiscal year of 1874-75, more than is found to be necessary in the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. What can Governor Brogden be waiting for? Why does he not fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench and why does he not put some one in Colonel Pool's place as Superintendent of Public Instruction? Can it be possible that he is waiting for Kirke and Bergen, and if so, which will be which? Will Kirke take Settle's place and Berger take Pool's or "on the contrary quite the reverse?" Settle has been provided for and Holden has been provided for, and McLandsey, who was to "lose" Governor Graham, has been nominated for Congress. Why then not provide for Kirke and Bergen, and thus "vindicate" all the he was lord of the soil and gave names prominent actors in the great war carried on by the Radical party against the people of North Carolina in 1870?

We invite the especial attention all our readers this morning to the bowels yearn only towards the negro, delightful communication bearing the appropriate title of "Salmagundi," It scarcely needs the well known initials T. B. K." to suggest its distinguished author. The admirable political lesson it contains is rendered even more

On the 3rd of August, 1870, Gov. | may be called upon to testify fully.

Holden wrote to Col. Kirke "I should like to have the names of suitable to compose a part of the Mil itary Court. The pending election and be absent on duty have prevented wished. It will meet one day next week. It is important to have all the evidence that can be procured. The following officers besides those of your Bill Arp would say, so wonderful indeed that it "passes all understand-Court will consist of thirteen '

> Radicals "substantially sustained" Holden in his purpose to try citizens of North Carolina by a Court Martial! And that too in time of profound Carolina save that Holden and Kirke the other Radical Judges.

> "KEEPS A KILLING ON 'EM." Grant is undoing Bristow's reform sees a reform head he hits it. The exposure of Babcock, Harrington and

The Boston Post says, and says truly It has been the custom, under the resent Administration, to run the Cabinet as a political machine during each campaign, allowing it, in compen sation, to be run for private emolument during the dull season. Four rears ago tue Attorney General was stirring up strife by his secret agerts n the South and fabricating false reports of disturbances. The Postmaser General had some of these ageuts n the pay of his department, and also tumping the North. The Secretary of the Navy was spending the people's money by the million in hiring voters wherever there was a navy yard. The Secretary of War was directing the movements of troops for the coercion of voters in the South, and drawing nis personal subsidies from post traders. In the Treasury Department, the system of whiskey frauds was conceived for the purpose of providing funds for the campaign. The several Secretaries, with the exception of Mr. Fish, were also sent out to stump their States. This year the campaign with the Cabinet takes on a vet more remarkable and offensive form. For the first time a Cabinet officer is chosen to conduct the canvass for the Administration candidate; and under his direction as manager the body of constitutional advisers of the President is thoroughly reorganized by the retirement of every man who has identified himself in any way with the better sort of Republicanism and the substitution of o hers who will work unscrupulously and heartily for the continuance of

the rule of Grantism through the elec-

tion of Hayes. The Cabinet may now be said to be in fair working order, since Judge Tuft seems inclined to remain quiet. But the remarkable feature of the changes which have resulted in this arrangement is that from the beginning Grant has turned out the honest men, and those whom he has retained in the greatest favor have, with one or two exceptions, been disgraced. In ment of time. net ministers during Graut's term. He began by dismissing Secretary Cox for practicing a too rigid virtue in the matter of political assessments. In his place the President appointed Delano and stuck to him; but how Dela-Chandler is unlikely to steal, but he brings other scandals equal to that of Delano with him. Robeson, who succeeded Borie, is another favorite, and Williams of landaulet notoriety was another, and Grant nominated him for The New York custom-house frauds. | Chief Justice. Belknap was so loved that Grant was willing to almost make himself accomplice after the fact by accepting his hasty resignation. Cameron succeeds for the campaign. Brisministration is ready for the campaign with a reconstructed Cabinet. The party proclaims the President to be worthy of the gratitude of the American people for his services in time of peace; Grant replies that he shall make Hayes's success a personal mata ter; Chandler is elected manager of the campaign; reformers are driven out of the Cabinet and the whiskey ring let in again; and the question may be asked with some pertinence, especially in this section, whether it ould have been much worse if Blaine had been nominated at Cincinnati.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED. Some days ago in commenting upon 'resident Grant's letter to Mr. Bristow giving him permission to tell what he knew about the connection of the whiskey ring with the White House, we predicted that he would not avail himself thereof but would ever find some current excuse to for the reason that somebody else might remember differently! It is just as we said. Mr. Bristow is too prulent a patriot to make Grant mad by testifying against him even if he did kick him out of the White House, and w thout giving him a character. It was a rather poor dodge, and quite 'destitute of the requisite amount of thickness" to fool any body. Here is what the prudent patriot says, and it is a little strange it was not sooner

NEW YORK CITY, July 13, 1876. MR. PRESIDENT:-I have the honor

summons I refused to answer any and having succumbed a few days ago. state any conversation between you Western Union Company signalized and myself touching official matters, their restoration to the monopoly of the necessity of some of the officers to whether such conversation took place the telegraphic lines and business at a meeting of the Cabinet or at an- south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers other time, saying however to the by a further reduction of rates becommittee that no interference adverse | tween the principal cities of the South to any one should be drawn from my and some of those of the North. The refusal to answer their questions. I rate between New Orleans and New took the position distinctly that I con- York, Boston and Philadelphia, which regiment will compose the Court: sidered all conversations between the was \$3 25 ten years ago, is now made Major General W. D. Jones, Brigadier President and heads of departments \$1 50. This is the day rate on mes-General C. S. Moring, Brigad er Gen on official matters confidential and sages requiring immediate transmiseral W. R. Albright, Col. H. M. Ray, privileged, and that the privilege ex- sion. The rate for messages transmit. and S. W. Lehew as an executive Major J. W. Harden, Capt. Robert isted not so much for the protection ted at night and deliverable next morn-Attention is called to the letter of a nember of the Convention of 1865.'66 Item Alamance. There will be six to be supplied by your regiment and the letter of the convention of 1865.'66 Item Alamance. There will be six to be supplied by your regiment and the letter of the protection of the protection of the protection is ted at night and deliverable next morning is but 75 cents. So that during in item Alamance. There will be six to be supplied by your regiment and the letter of a fine protection of the parties immediately concerned in item at a supplied by your regiment and the letter of a fine protection of the parties immediately concerned this period of ten years the Western of invitation.

The supplied by your regiment and the letter of a fine protection is ted at night and deliverable next morning in the letter of a fine protection is ted at night and deliverable next morning in the letter of a fine protection is ted at night and deliverable next morning in the letter of a fine protection is ted at night and deliverable next morning in the letter of a fine protection is ted at night and deliverable next morning in the letter of a fine protection is ted at night and deliverable next morning in the letter of a fine protection is ted at night and deliverable next morning in the letter of a fine protection in the letter of be supplied by your regiment and the | If I was right in this view of the matter it | Union Company has reduced the rate And SETTLE and the rest of the cannot be waived by either or both of and has established the night system the parties. Indeed, I said to the the rates for which between the peace, for there was no war in North this subject, I am still of the opinion to new places, and increasing the to the desirability of having a reading that Holden and Kirks that the obligation of public duty to wires between the principal cities, so room supplied with the leading jourmade with the consent of Settle and tial and privileged is not renewed out the South are fully double what every one well posted, and enable him was capable of being so construed work as fast as he can. Wherever he placed it on higher grounds. I re- Western Union Company evince a dis- movement. Aside from Wilmington

would almost inevitably lead to the differences and present committee an unseemly conflict to which I would not willingly be a party. Be-ides it seems to me that such an inquiry by a committee of Congress tends to the absoption, if not the com plete destruction of executive power, and to the establishment of a purely legislative government. In any view I am able to take it seems to me that duty requres me to adhere to my an nounced purpose not to answer the

questions propounded to me by the committee. I beg to remind you that my opinion on this subject was repeatedly stated to you and the members of your Cabis net, and, as I understood, met your their approval. My withdrawal from the Cabinet does not modify or alter my duty in this respect, nor have my own views undergone any change. hope I will not be recalled by the committee, but should they see proper to call me again I cannot consent, as at present advised, to testify to conversations held with the President on With great respect, I am

your obedient servant. B. H. Bristow

HAPEL HILL. The Editor of the Hillsboro Recon der spent last Saturday et Chapel Hill and gives the following pleasant and readable account of matters and things at that venerable seat of learning: It is about eighteen mouths since our last visit, and the contrast between now and then is of the most striking

and agreeable character. The cloud that then overcast its fortunes has passed away, and the bright sunlight of hope, if not prosperity, shines upon it, finding visible expression in the cheery lock of the village itself. Its newly repaired and painted houses and fences, its well tended shrub perv, its clean and well kept streets indicate a hope and a purpose—something to

The work of repair has been made complete, and the grounds and buildings were never in finer condition. The grounds especially have lost their unkept and wilderness look, and would gratify the pride of Mr. Paxton, to whom they owe their beauty and adornment, could he see them now. The stately oaks owe nothing but to the hand of nature and the develop-

inally opened on Friday. But none made their appearance until Saturday few exceptions all of these will return About twenty five new applicants for no went out is quite fresh in memory. had been admitted at the commencement, and it is estimated that there will be from fifty to seventy-five new students, making the whole number for the session from 125 to 140. This is exceedingly encouraging, and has inspired the faculty with the most hopeful feeling.

Hon Kemp P. Battle, was in his place. them. We felt more than ever in seeing him preside over a meeting of the tow and Jewell are turned out. Now, to the Presidency than that of a then, after so many changes, the Ad- stranger to the State. There is becordial co-operation in their great purposes, and will bring about that success which could not have been permanently attained under an alien

is a happy blending of the maturity of experience and the energies of youthful purpose, Dr. Charles Phillips and sight of a colored conservative, and we the one element, Mr. Mangum partak. ing somewhat of their gravity and caution while entering warmly into the ardent energies of Reed, Winston and Graves. We feel perfectly assured of what more chary of making these adthe success of the University with vauces in future, fearing they will be such a corps, where all are learned, all are pure and all are zealous. Nothing now is wanting to insure prosperity but the lightening of the financial burden which presses upon evry other

Chapel Hill is still familarly called. shows the happy influences of the revival of the University. A general renovation of exterior has taken place. different issue. We propose to over- ventures, Captivities, Fo ays, Scouts, Pioneer All fences have been repaired and ustify him in his silence. He thinks painted, houses remodelled and rehe ought not to tell what he knows painted, shrubbery carefully tended and trees trimmed, and a general determination to make the place as attractive to the eye as it is grateful to and women of the country to be nobler senses. The houses of the Professors are all renovated and the vandal marks of Patrick and Brewer and the other carpet bag usurpers entirely issue is the people against the office-

A Beneficial "Monopoly." We print the following statement, which we take from the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, in relation to it may be remarked in passing, that the Western Union Telegraph Company, as an act of simple justice to that corporation:

pany came into possession of all the telegraph lines and business in the lowest our Tilden and Vance view free, Sells marvelous y fast. 1,000 nis moment to receive your letter of telegraph lines and business in the and we want our Tilden and yesterday, in which, referring with Southern States on the first of July, clubs in every township in North Caro- more agents wanted quickly tor this at domination of the states of July, clubs in every township in North Caro- more agents wanted quickly tor this at domination of the states of July, clubs in every township in North Caro- more agents wanted quickly tor this at domination of the states of July, clubs in every township in North Caro- more agents wanted quickly tor this at domination of the states of July, clubs in every township in North Caro- more agents wanted quickly tor this at domination of the states of July, clubs in every township in North Caro- more agents wanted quickly tor this at domination of the states of July, clubs in every township in North Caro- more agents wanted quickly tor this at domination of the states of the states of the states of the states of July, clubs in every township in North Caro- more agents wanted quickly tor this at domination of the states of the approval to my refusal to testify be- 1866. At that time the tolls on a lina to send up the cry of reform and standard "LIFE OF LIVINGSTONE," 60,000 fore a committee of the House of Repmessage between New York and New put our people once more in the track of prosperity and happiness.

| Ak. | BRCTHERS, Publishers, Philadelphia, the President and myself while I held period of ten years competing lines | And furthermore, Mr. Editor, lest which it is enforced—a manner that is the office of Secretary of the Treasury, have been established throughout it might be thought we have no other peculiarly the property of our good you are pleased to add that you wish some portion of the South, in both principle to advocate but reform, let friend Mr. Kingsbury. We sincerely to relieve me from all obligations of instances reaching New Orleans. In me say the Democratic party propose trust he will again oblige us and soon. secrecy, and to express your desire neither case, however, were the rates to see to it that the laws are just and that all the members of your Cabinet | reduced by these competing lines. | equal, bearing harshly upon no part Both these competing companies have of this broad land and upon no race When I appeared before the com- fallen into the hands of the Western and that they are executed faithfully mittee last week in obedience to their Union, the Southern and Atlantic and impartially, irrespective of race, officers in your regiment who will be all questions which required me to It is a noteworthy fact that the tude.

through a period of many months | shown by any other corporation in the country during the same time.

What is said in regard to reductions in other places is equally true of Wilmington. The old rate from Wil mington to New York was \$1 90 for 10 words, which was reduced from time to time until the present rate of \$1 00 was reached. At first there was no half rate or night telegram system: a night telegram to New York is now

sent for 50 cents. Old rate. Pr's'nt rate. Between Augusta, Ga., and New York \$2 50 Between Charle-ton, S. C., and New York. 2 00 Between Savannah Ga., and New York 2 80 Between Columbia, S. C., and New York, 1 00 N.C.,and New York 1 90 For the Journal

"The Color Line."

MR. EDITOR: I have noticed in your paper a report from Brunswick, in which it is stated that the color line is established in that county, and that the coming campaign is to be conducted on that basis. I beg leave to say a few words in relation thereto, applicable not only to Brunswick, but to

other counties also

While acknowledging with sorrow hat the color line is established, the Democratic party refuse to accept the responsibility of having originated or of approving it. Wherever the color line is established in North Carolina, the Republican party are responsible for it and its baleful effects upon the interests of our people. None but the kindliest sentiments are felt by Democrats towards the colored race. of that misguided people advise them to set themselves up as not place them in positions they are incapable of filling with credit to themselves. Taken suddenly from slavery and made to assume the rights of citizenship, it is obvious they cans not be fitted by education or acquirements for places requiring political experience. Consequently we do not expect to give them official position, I'he Republican party must take the consequences of the misgovernment of ignorant as well as the misgovernment ot dishonest rulers. We have no part or parcel in the ruin which broods ike a black cloud over the destinies of South Carolina and Louisiana. Those communities, hanging like festering sores upon the Republic, dead weights

are willing, may ! we are desirous of Tine's wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so inraising them from their depths of ignorance, to the former position of intelligent citizens. This is the first principle in which we claim to be their friends. The laws of North Carolina, so far as they have been made by democrats, are clearly fivorable to the colored race, giving them an equal chance for education and improvement. The proposed amendments to the Constitution are distinctly and unequivocally in their favor, giving equal opportunities of being educated at the public expense, and guaranteeing this to them in perpetuity. And their pride of good citizenship is distinctly appealed to in that amendment which refuses to allow to felons the right to vote. Their republican friends teach them that they are no better than convicts, and counsel them to resist an By na 1 50 cent . Hunt & Co., 139 s. 7th St. amendment which deprives them of | Phil., Pa. the rare privilege of standing up before the ballot box, side by side, on

terms of equality with robbers and felons of every kind There is no color line in all this. We hail with cordial pleasure the rare de Berniere Hooper, representing protect by our just and equal laws his right to vote with us if he desires to do so. But having held out to him the olive branch of peace and fraternity always, in the past, we are somecontemptuously spurned, as they have

been heretofore We know full well that he is free so far as the white man is concerned, and can vote with us if he likes, and if he | New York. had learned to think, he could see that the only relic of slavery which attaches As we have remarked, the village, as | to him, is the chain which binds him

to radicalism. We propose to make as brave a fight as we can in this campaign on quite a turn the tables of the money changers in Washington and Raleigh, and we dull page. No competition. Enormous sales, Agents wanted everywhere. Illustrated circuplaces. We do not propose to allow the hard earnings of the laboring men wrung from their hands any longer for the purpose of building marble palaces for Republican officials. Our holders everywhere. We are a law abiding people, particularly in North Carolina, and we do not want, and do A not intend to have hereafter, one JOHNSTON. JOLLOWAY & CO, Phila, Pa. hundred thousand officeholders to rule and keep us in order. We propose to Men are earning \$40 to \$120; per week! reform this feature of Republican management, and if the colored race

choose to help us they can do so. And the principles we advocate will not stop at the high places of the The Western Union Telegraph Com- nation. We want reform everywhere culture, commerce, minerals, manufactures

color or previous condition of servi-

[Co respondence of the Journal.] SMITHVILLE, N. C., July 20, 1876.

The members of our Tilden and Vance club met yesterday at 8 p. m., president Priolean in the chair. The proceedings of the last meeting were read, also the constitution and bylaws, by motion of Dr. W. G. Curtis, were read for the information of new members. The president appointed Messrs, J. T. Harper, J. J. Adkins,

Dr. F. W. Potter moved that speak would seem to follow that the privelege on ordinary messages more than half, ers be invited for the next meeting, Wednesday, the 26th inst, Carried. The meeting was very enthusiastic. committee that I would not feel at lib. principal cities are less than one-fourth and a great many members spoke freely erty to answer their question with your the day rate ten years ago. But they on some questions that would probably consent. Although I have not had an have done more than this. They have be uppermost during the approaching opportunity to examine authorities on been constantly extending their lines canvass. Suggestions were made as treat such conversations as confiden. that the telegraphic facilities through. vals of the country, so as to keep or modified by your consent that I they were ten years ago. The rates of to argue the main questions intellishould make full answers to the ques- fare and freight on railways during the gently and to profit by the good tid tions. If the privilege were merely same time have undergone no material ings that will soon pour in from all personal it might be waived, but I changs. While it is true that the parts with regard to this great reform THE WASHINGTON ECHO. spectfully suggest that the appearance of the several heads of departments before a committee of Congress to testify to conversations between the Presentation for the public interests in the public interests in the fall elections.

Western Union Company evince a dismovement. Aside from Wilmington and State papers, a partiality was expected business, they have exhibited a consideration for the public interests in the fall elections.

Western Union Company evince a dismovement. Aside from Wilmington and State papers, a partiality was expected for Western papers, as their business, they have exhibited a consideration for the public interests in the fall elections.

States will undoubtedly have a great deciding influence in the fall elections. other pets will never be forgotten. tify to conversations between the Prespect to both facilities and charges deciding influence in the fall elections, leading influence in the fall elections and the fall elections are the fall elections.

VECETINE

Purifies the Blood Renewaters Invigorates the Whole System

Its Medical Properties are

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, EOL-VENT and DIURETIC

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and ostrongly concentrated that it will effect eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula. Scrofulous Humor, Fumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitie Dis-eases, Canker, Faintness at the St mach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood. For Ulcers and Emptive diseases of the Skin Pustules, Pimples, Flotches, Bolls, Telter, Feald-

ead and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never For Pains in the Back, Kidrey Complaints For Pains in the Back, Leucorrhoea, arising Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhoea, arising Dropsy, Female Weakness, and uterine diseases and eneral Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammatic ration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Pies, Nervousness and General Prostration of the ervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. blood, cleanses all of the organs and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and anothecaries

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet dis overed for the above diseases, and is the only reliable Blood Purifier yet placed before

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. What is VEGETINE?-It is a com-racted from banks, roots and herbs. ad effect upon the system. It is nonrist trengthening. It acts directly upon the blo quiets the nervous system. It gives you good, weet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our ged fathers and mothers; for it gives them urc's sweet sleep,-as has been pro elieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant take: eevry child likes it. It relieves and cure the VEGETINE. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor

ecommended, is having a larger sale throughouthe United States than any other one medicine

VALUABLE INFORMATION

Having been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whol: surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused m great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood smooth and entirely free from pimples T. NE. To benefit those afficted with Rheuma

C. H. TUCKER, Pas. Ag't Mi h. C. R. R., 69 Washington Street, Boston egetine is Sold by all Druggists.

je 19-13w-till sep 19

CURIOSITY, A ten-dollar bill of 1776 lurst & Co., 77 Nassau St., N. Y. AGENTS We have in press a new

Coil ge Prot. L. L. D. Big pay. 50cts will secure outfit and terrifory. E. B. TREAT, Pub., MIND READING, PSYCHOMANism, and Marriage gu de, showing how either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection

It sells faster than any oteer book. One Agent sold 61 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Phil., Ps., Columbus. O, of St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED Agents for the best selving stationery paper, 15 Envelopes, golden Pen, Pen-helde Pencil, Patent Yard Measure, and a ploce of Gold S one sieeve Buttons, post paid, 25 cm, 5 with assorted jewelry for \$1.0. This package bas been examined by the publisher of the JOURNAL and found as represented - worth the money. Watches given way to all Agents. (irculars free, BRIDE & CO., 769 Broadway,

ACENTS WANTED for the New Historical Work Our WESTERN A complete and Graphic History of American and sports. A book for old and young. Not rs free. J. C. Mc JURDY & CO., Philadel

For COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, And All Throat Diseases.

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS. PUT UF CNLY IN BLUE BOXES. TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

OUR COUNTRY SAND ITS RESOURCES.

Complete in the thirilling history of 100 event n description of our mighty resources in sgri

Clinton Male Academy.

he health of Clinton having been entirely restore', this once flourishing seat of learning again oners its advantages to those seeking an education. English, Latin, French, Mathematics and the Natural Sciences are taught. Terms, per session of 20 weeks: \$10, \$15 and \$20. Latin, Greek and French: \$2 50 extra. Board in private families in or near the village from \$10 to \$12 50 per month Payments must be one-half in advance and the other at the middle of the session The session will begin Monday. August 14. Send for e-reular. B. F. GRADY, Jr, Principal

jalv 16-D&W4w Don't Fail to Call -AT THE--

New Cigar and Tobacco Store.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP The firm of Wooten, Richardson & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firm will be settled by V. V. Richardson, who alone is authorized to righ !

F. M WOOTEN, V. V. RICHARDSON, ALBERT PEACOCK, W. R. KENAN. J. W. POWELL. Wilmingt n. N. C., July 21st, 1876.

If Wilmington TS ALIVE TO HER INTERESTS in East